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We have before us several small account books belonging to plantation immigrant laborers which afford a very interesting insight into the methods employed to develop Brazil through free labor. The colonists to whom these books belong, are from the Boa Vista plantation, of Bananal, São Paulo, belonging to one of the most prominent and influential planters of that state. We can not be certain, of course, that the colonists have been steady and industrious, for we have only one side of the story, but enough is shown in these books to prove that the planters have adopted a most unjust and vexatious policy toward their laborers. In one case, a family of four able-bodied persons labored on this plantation over two years, and then found themselves in debt 384\$573. Another book covering a period of 18 months, shows the colonist's family to be in debt 434\$907, while two other books, from which we can not determine the period covered, show debts of 311\$889 and 272\$336. In the accounts rendered we note that the colonists are charged with the implements used, and ground round prices for the supplies obtained from the planter's "shop." In the first place, it is a gross error for a planter to keep a "store account" with his laborers, for the temptation leads to an injustice on both sides—to high prices on one side, and to lavish expenditure on the other, the laborer never knowing how much he is expending until he wants money and obtains a settlement. He then finds himself in debt, to his surprise, and promptly leaves the place. In the second place, the planter should supply his own implements and pay more liberal wages. It is simply incredible that four able-bodied laborers should have been unable to earn their daily living expenses on a coffee plantation during a period of two years! It is clearly apparent that a majority of the planters are taking advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of these immigrants, and are systematically robbing them of the fruits of their labor. The thousands who have left the plantations in poverty and despair, are a living proof of this statement. It is a burning disgrace to the country that such a state of affairs exists, and that no effort whatever is made to correct it. In our opinion, the only remedy is to prohibit plantation "stores," and to require the payment of laborers in cash at least once a month. As a rule, we are not in favor of meddling with private contracts, but as the state is so largely responsible for the introduction of these poor people, it is under every obligation to see that they are treated justly and humanely.

From the *Folha de Commercio*, November 20th.
GENERAL DEODORO AND THE CON-
GRESS.

We yesterday gave a summary, in the report of the Constituent Congress, of the reply of Marshal Deodoro to the committee sent by this Congress to compliment him. The words of the chief of the government merit entire transcription. They are the words of a sincere soldier, of a man in whom the country feels it can confide. Sr. Deodoro da Fonseca, by his bluff frankness, calls to our mind the character of General Grant, the deceased President of the United States. Notwithstanding all of his imperfections the American people never withdrew their support from him, for under his mistakes there could always be perceived the marked correctness of his character.

These are the expressions of the General:
"During the period of a year, when I exercised the functions of a dictator, I had no other thought, nor other object, except that of serving my country under the condition of affairs created by the revolution of November 15th.

"Controlling at times the impetuosity of personal sentiments, I endeavored to found a dictatorship of peace and harmony, not only to better respond to the general confidence of the country, but moreover to avoid causes for unfavorable apprehensions abroad, where there was not always shown a disposition to regard with perfect justice the acts of the revolutionary government.

"I may have made mistakes; it is possible that my government has committed more than one administrative fault. I have, however, a tranquil conscience, for I never saw influenced save by suggestions for the common weal, which was confined to me.

"As regards the Congress, I may say: educated in the positive arithmetic of Count de Lippe, as a

soldier and as a governor, I have never failed to recognize the necessity of respecting law, right and justice, and whatever may hereafter be my position I will maintain and comply with the Constitution of the United States of Brazil.

"I also avail of the opportunity to declare to Congress, and to say to the press and to the people, that I never had, nor will have, reluctance in amending or repairing any mistake committed in the exercise of public administration, since that it is indicated to me or demanded by the proper means.

"In this manner I reply to and sincerely thank the National Congress for the felicitations it has addressed to me."

JUDICIARY REFORM.

A decree dated on the 14th changes the form of the lower courts in the Federal District, and the new tribunals, etc., will be as follows:—

The district is divided into 21 *precatos*, in each of which is a *prebo*, with civil jurisdiction in cases not involving more than 1,000\$ without, and up to 5,000\$ with, appeal to the Civil Tribunal.

The *prebo* and two sworn assistants will form a correctional *junta*, to meet at least once a week and try criminal cases, the punishment in which does not exceed six months confinement.

The court of the *fóros da fazenda municipal* will take cognizance only of questions affecting municipal financial matters, and cases in which the municipality is plaintiff or defendant.

The Civil and Criminal Tribunal will be divided into civil, commercial and criminal courts or divisions to decide civil and commercial cases up to 5,000\$ summarily on appeal from the *prebo*, or, exceeding this amount, with appeal to the Court of Appeals. The criminal section, or court, will try cases where the punishment does not exceed two years' imprisonment. All other crimes will be judged by a jury, organized as is the practice at present. The Tribunal will consist of a president, vice-president and 9 judges.

The Court of Appeals will consist of a president, vice president and 10 justices, and is divided into civil and criminal chambers. In the former it will summarily decide appeals from the Tribunal or from the *fóros da fazenda* court, and in first and only instance conflicts of jurisdiction between the judiciary. In the latter it will summarily deal with common crimes and the impeachment of the members of the Tribunal and of the Attorney General of the district.

The state officers at these various courts will be:—an Attorney General for the Court of Appeals, an Assistant Attorney General for the Civil and Criminal Tribunal, three carators—one for orphans, one for absentees and one for "residues"—at the civil division, and a carator for bankrupt estates at the commercial division of the Tribunal, with three public prosecutors for the jury and the criminal divisions. An assistant public prosecutor will be appointed for every three *precatos*.

Rules of procedure are not altered; the intention of the minister of justice being to organize a judiciary system that will aid the higher courts and reduce their labor.

The expense is rather startling:—
Court of Appeals 175,000\$
Civil and Commercial Tribunal..... 150,700\$
Jury 18,000\$
Fóros da fazenda court 10,000\$
Prebo 117,600\$
471,300\$

In which are included, however, the salaries of the representatives of the states.

THE RIO GRANDE BAR.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th November, 1890.

To the Editor:

Sir,—It may interest you to know that a representative of the French company, or syndicate, who have undertaken to effect the works in connection with the Rio Grande bar, lately arrived at that place, and it is to be presumed that early steps will now be taken to carry out the plan authorized by the government.

The intention is, I believe, to effect such works and deepen the bar, which will permit the entering of large ocean steamers. Now, I would ask what in the name of goodness calls for this step?

The trade of the place certainly does not require it, and I believe a few hundred contos of reis well laid out in a sensible plan for dredging the bar and inner port would be much more reasonable, and certainly less wasteful, as the thousands of contos of reis which are about to be spent will be upon a plan the effectiveness and utility of which is questioned by some of the highest authorities.

My firm idea is to stop expenditure on the bar and attend to the dredging of the bar and Lagoa dos Patos. This would be of far greater general benefit to Rio Grande, and would at the same time satisfy every requirement. If trade expands, then something further might be done; but this is hardly likely to be called for for many years.

Another point to be considered is the effect, supposing the works of the deepening of the bar are carried out, on the water in the Lagoa dos Patos and its navigation, more especially to Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

The probabilities are that the already wretched water-way to both the latter places, more particularly Porto Alegre, will become worse than it is, as the greater the depth of the bar the greater will be the outflow.

Dredgers are certainly at work, at least by fits and starts, but to all intents and purposes nothing practical has been done.

The authorities in charge at Rio Grande seem in no way inclined to improve matters and effectually better the navigation of the lake.

It may seem outrageous, but I believe there is one point where by a little dredging a channel could be made, and be maintained by the natural course of a current from the north, that would save vessels a round of at least 12 miles.

Then there is the outrageous state of the Canguçu bar. A little dredging would soon make matters right. As it is, the Porto Alegre people are subjected to continual annoyance through delay of mails and cargoes by the constant stranding thereof of steamers and sailing vessels. It is not uncommon for the first to be immovable for days, whereas the latter get stationed there for weeks, there being a case of a vessel being detained for over 60 days waiting sufficient water.

I cannot understand how the commercial body of Porto Alegre can remain, as it would appear, so unconcerned at this state of affairs. They apparently allow the authorities at Rio Grande to override them, but surely they are important enough as a body to command some voice on such an important matter.

So far as can be seen, it looks as if the Rio Grandenses were continually hindering free intercourse with Porto Alegre. And the last most important fact in this connection is the unimproved intention of closing the custom-house at Porto Alegre, which would mean that all goods from abroad at least would have to be discharged at Rio Grande for customs fiscalisation and reshipped to Porto Alegre—there being, as you know, no railway communication between the two places.

The Torres port scheme is no expensive one, but I think it would eventually be much more profitable than that of Rio Grande. It would tap a most important agricultural district, of which Porto Alegre may at present be considered the centre, whereas Rio Grande is, one might say, limited to the cattle trade of Pelotas, so that, in fact, Rio Grande, in itself is without much commercial importance.

Yours very truly,

B.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

November 18.—The first session of the Constituent Congress was held. Various motions, all tending with greater or less restrictions, to continue the provisional government as the executive power, pending the election of president and vice-president, were presented, and that of Sr. Ubaldo do Amaral was finally accepted. The motion reads:—

"The National Congress, in view of the message by which the chief of the provisional government delivers to it the destinies of the nation, and considering it to be of urgent necessity that legal enforcement be given the executive power,

"Resolves to appeal to the present government through its patriotism to maintain the direction of public affairs, in awaiting the Constitution to be voted, and the organization of a definite government."

November 19.—The whole session, five hours, was occupied in discussing roles. Many amendments were offered and a great deal of rhetoric expended.

November 20.—Sr. Ramiro Barcellos offered the following motion:—

"I move that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the message to accompany the motion voted on the day before yesterday. I also propose that the message be made explicit as to the following: 'That the Congress, master of the destinies of the nation, in possession of all the national power and reserving to itself the full exercise of constituent powers, expects of the patriotism of the government that it will continue in the direction of public affairs, invested with all the necessary powers for exercising its high mission.'"

A long debate ensued, and the motion was carried by a vote of 173 to 45. This is considered a victory for the government. The roles were finally passed and sent to a committee to draw them up in accordance with the amendments carried during their debate.

November 21.—The message addressed to the chief of the provisional government as drawn up by the committee, was read. It is: "The Congress of the United States, reserving to itself in all plenitude the constituent powers with which it is invested, resolved in session the day before yesterday to appeal to your patriotism that you would retain

the direction of public affairs. It therefore expects that you will continue in the exercise of the power which in compliance with an honorable duty you returned to the nation, represented by its elect, until the political constitution of the republic is definitely decreed and its president elected, the division of the national authority may be observed in conformity with what may therein be formulated." The officers of the Congress were elected, viz: Sr. Duclente de Moraes, president; Sr. Antonio Eusebio, vice-president, and Sres. Matta Machado, Paes de Carvalho, João Neiva and Mendes Gonçalves, secretaries. Immediately upon the election of the president, Sr. Nilo Peçanha presented a motion complimentary to Sr. Saldanha Marinho, which was supposed to have passed *non con*, until Sr. Amphilophus declared he had voted against it, and demanded that his vote be recorded.

November 22.—The committee to examine and report upon the project for a Constitution was elected. It consists of 21 members, one for each state and for the Federal District. The names are those of the younger members of the Congress, and the result of their resolutions will be awaited with interest. The President, after announcing the names of the committee, adjourned the meetings of the Congress until notice was received that the committee is ready to report.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 15th inst. Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro decreed a constitution for his subjects.

—Three new national guard battalions, six companies each, have been organized—by decree—in Ceará.

—An authorization has been granted to the Companhia Telephônica de São Paulo to connect São Paulo and Santos with a telephone line.

—A contract has been signed for the introduction of families of agricultural laborers into the state of Rio de Janeiro by the Cabo-Frio railway company.

—We are advised that Dr. O. A. Devily, chief of the São Paulo geological and geographical commission, will return in his post about the end of next month.

—The provisional government of Minas Geraes has granted a 40-years concession for the exploration of some iron springs in the southern part of that state.

—At Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, a drunken man recently stabbed and killed his brother. When the unhappy murderer understood what he had done, he killed himself.

—A town called Cambará in Santa Catharina is determined to put down display. According to a local journal the municipality of this town levies a tax of 2\$ upon every watch used in the town.

—The Malcher opera company arrived at São Paulo on the 21st inst. and was received at the railway station by a large number of people with a band of music.

—Although the capital of Paraná can not pay its debts, the vice-governor does not hesitate to incur the responsibility of building an insane asylum there. The contractors will do well to expect their pay in advance.

—The constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro provides for an assembly composed of 20 senators elected for six, and 40 deputies elected for three years. The governor and vice-governor will be elected for four years.

—The clerks at the S. Paulo sub-treasury sent their late chief to Rio with a "most delicate" portfolio, a gold locket set with diamonds and a gold headed cane. It is supposed that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

—A decree dated on the 8th created a new battalion of national guards for the state of Rio de Janeiro. We were under the impression that this state was not in a proper condition to resist invasion, and feel easier now.

—The president of the S. Paulo *intendencia* is evidently opposed to the idea that women should be permitted to earn their own living as waitresses. On the 21st he notified the proprietors of various *cafés* to discharge the girls employed by them.

—Major Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho, governor of Mato Grosso, banished to Rio two half-pay army officers, a brigadier-general and a major, because they published a protest that Gen. A. M. Coelho did not like. As Affonso Celso and Silveira Martins have been pardoned, let us hope that the victims of Gen. Coelho's sensitive feelings will also receive pardons—and be sent back to Mato Grosso to give the general a lesson in republicanism.

—A very singular discovery was made in Juiz de Fora a few days since by two small boys who were searching for birds' eggs in the shrubbery of the municipal garden. The discovery was nothing less than two fine watches—one gold, the other silver—which had been concealed there by "Dr." Arthur de Macedo, the Carson Hotel thief. One of the watches was marked "James J. Killeen," and proves to be the one lost by a lady of that name at the hotel.

—The vice-governor of Paraná declines to revoke the Serzedello repudiation decree by which the creditors of the municipality are to be paid only 60 per cent. of the amounts due them. Those who advanced money to pay laborers, however, are to be paid in full. The Paraná government is therefore not in full sympathy with the repudiation, but of open discrimination and favoritism. Such ideas of political morality will never make that state prosperous and respected.

—On the 4th inst. Gen. Alvim refused to pay Governor Portella for the ballot-boxes used at the last election. The minister of the interior says the Treasury will only pay for the boxes when the states are hopelessly bankrupt (*deficientes de recursos*), which Rio de Janeiro is not. The minister then tells the governor that if he has not enough money in the till to pay for the arms, he must borrow it. In our opinion, this will warrant a loan on that August contract for guaranteed loans in London.

—According to a recent statement the epidemic of small-pox which has been raging in Pernambuco since April last, caused 2,011 deaths up to the end of October. The total number of deaths, from all causes in that period, was 4,210, from which it appears that nearly 48 per cent. were caused by this terrible disease. The progress of the epidemic may be seen by the following monthly totals: April 99, May 209, June 361, July 435, August 434, September 308, October 174. For a city of about 120,000 population, this is a very high death rate.

—Pará is also repeating history. Of 156 immigrants taken there under contract not long ago, only 20 went into the country. The others, 136 in all, remained in the city without employment and with no intention of devoting themselves to agriculture. Of the 20 who went to an estate on Ilha Arapiranga, only two or three remain at work, the others returning to the city after a few days work. There is nothing like contract immigration, unless it be the stupidity of governments who can learn anything from continuous experiences like this.

RAILROAD NOTES

—By a decree of the 14th the service on the São Paulo and Rio line is reorganized and provisions made for the proposed change of gauge to that of the Central of Brazil [D. Pedro II] line.

—The October receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 921,518\$440, of which 208,817\$360 were from passengers, 638,641\$530 from goods, 37,762\$380 from docks and warehouses.

—The *Diário Oficial* on the 13th publishes the decree, dated on the 8th, indorsing the 6 per cent. interest guaranteed by the state of Alagoas for the railway from the town of Alagoas to a junction with the Paulo Afonso line.

—The government has ordered the construction of a branch line of the Sul de Pernambuco (extension of the Recife to S. Francisco railway), which is to run from the Paqueta station, on that road, to the Imperatriz station on the Alagoas railway. This will be the first step toward the projected connecting lines of the northern states.

—On the 19th the *Jornal do Commercio* published a telegram stating that negotiations were commenced for the purchase of the S. Paulo railway by a native company or syndicate. It is said to be effected the Norte de S. Paulo line should have a show, for we seriously doubt if Brazilian administration will be equal to the calls upon its representatives in such an enterprise as the S. Paulo railway. Our S. Paulo exchanges state that the company proposing to buy the road is the Paulista.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was up to 37 in Buenos Aires on Saturday last.

—There were 40 suicides in Montevideo during the month of October.

—Local letter postage in Buenos Aires has been reduced to 2 cents for each 15 grammes.

—Still further discoveries of frauds against the custom-house have been discovered in Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram to the *Paz* on the 21st states that Pellegrini will soon resign, to be succeeded by Gen. Roca as dictator.

—Notwithstanding the crisis in financial matters and the almost inevitable bankruptcy of the country, an Argentine military commission left for Europe on the 22nd to study the question of military armament.

—After January 1 the government of Entre Rios, Argentina, proposes to impose a per capita tax on live stock—50 cents on horned cattle, 40 cents on mares, 30 cents on sheep, 50 cents on hogs, etc. As yet, it may be observed, no special tax has been imposed on the fools and thieves.

—An internal loan is under consideration at Buenos Aires. We are still waiting to hear about realized economies, reduction in public expenditure, the suspension of extravagant schemes and jobs, and the recovery of stolen funds from the men who, as officials, have been so extensively robbing the country.

—An amusing incident occurred in Buenos Aires on the 7th, which is worthy of repetition wherever the police authorities insist on meddling with private affairs. In order to force the washerwomen to leave the river-side and use the *lavaderos*, an inspector and three policemen, followed by a cart, made a raid along the shore for the purpose of seizing the clothes spread out to dry. After seeing a goodly quantity of the linen collected, the washerwomen got angry and pitched into the policemen with their washing-boards, and soon put them to an ignominious flight.

—The organization of an "Union Civica" society in Uruguay is under consideration.

—On the 16th a "free-lance" of the Rio press in an effusion defending Sr. Moreno against the violent attacks of the *Tribuna*, uses the following extraordinary language: "The other unpatriotic perversity is that of a high administrative functionary of the Brazilian republic, a political reporter inspiring the *Tribuna*, commander of a group conspiring against the national peace and provoking by all means a cowardly war, which will be nothing more than a massacre against the *desamados* and *inhabitos* Argentine republic, at this moment afflicted and borne down by all the great misfortunes that can weigh upon a nation." The italics are ours. The defense reminds one of the affectionate bear.

—The total debt of the Argentine Confederation is difficult to ascertain owing to part of it being payable in depreciated currency. The amount of paper money in circulation it is generally supposed is an unknown quantity. The following figures, however, may be accepted as correct: Sterling debts at the republic, its provinces and cities, £60,000,000, its railway bonds, debentures, shares, not including Buenos Aires Great Western, £30,000,000. Buenos Aires city for drainage and water-works, not less than £10,000,000. Cereals, national and provincial, now in existence, taken at par value, £75,000,000, involving an interest and redemption obligation of £5,400,000 per annum, of which about £3,000,000 is estimated to be payable in Europe. The total annual obligations of the republic due abroad, including railway dividends earned on non-guaranteed railway stocks, is calculated at £16,000,000. The fall in all Argentine securities is already severe, but it is very doubtful whether the worst has yet been seen.—*Southern Cross*, 31st October, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES

—The tramways of this city carried only 569,865 passengers during the three days celebration of the 15th, 16th and 17th.

—In O *Paz* of the 17th the inspector of the Rio custom-house fires off a very commendable rocket in honor of self and assistants.

—It is to be observed that Rio is filling up with a great many suspicious looking characters, attracted no doubt by the recent speculations here.

—Our colleague, the *Tribuna*, has certainly punched a hole in the Argentine balloon; but has our colleague never heard of that old story of glass houses?

—We have at last reached a climax! A *Te Deum* was sung yesterday to celebrate the revocation of the decree of banishment against Afonso Celso and Carlos Afonso.

—One of the police surgeons was recently robbed of 150\$, which was taken from the bed-room occupied by him at the police headquarters. That thief deserves a medal.

—Malicious *Brasil Republicain!* Our colleague declares Gen. Barbosa to be a happier man than his predecessor, for he was in office long enough to secure his manifestation.

—The solemn mass in memory of the late bishop of Rio de Janeiro was celebrated in the pro-Cathedral on the 19th. Gen. Deodoro was present with his aides at the ceremony.

—It is simply ridiculous when an anonymous party intimates a photographer to take a picture of Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister, out of a window. War is not yet declared.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* says Sr. Gonçalves Chaves is a salient feature of the Congress. This is possible; but if the gentleman resembles his portrait, he ought to wear a veil.

—On the 19th the "Centro da Imprensa Brasileira" was organized. From it will emanate the great, the beautiful and the true for Brazilian journalism—at least this is what we hope will emanate.

—Mail advices from Pará bring the news that Archbishop Maciel has been raised to the cardinalate by the Pope. This is the first time a South American prelate has received the much sought alien hat!

—The Missones question has started such a furor for Spanish in Rio, that even the *solace* commercial reporter of the *Jornal* has caught the disease. On the 20th he reported a vessel arrived from *Ayer* (yesterday).

—The October immigrant arrivals in Brazil numbered 11,494, of which 7,710 landed in Rio and 3,784 at Santos. For the ten months of the year the arrivals aggregated 59,254, of which 44,124 landed in this port.

—Through his election to the Senate, Gen. José Siobão de Oliveira has resigned his office as adjutant-general of the army. On the 21st the government appointed Gen. Barão do Rio Apa (Eneas Galvão) to the vacancy.

—On the evening of the 17th the "confidence" men hit a rich vein. A country gentleman lost 1,870\$ in cash and a draft on the Banco do Brazil for 7,283\$, through listening to that story of the parish priest and his money.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* has received trustworthy information that no less than 1,395 immigrants were packed on the small steamer *Satellite* on the last voyage to Rio Grande do Sul, and the steamer moreover was aground for eight days.

—A decree of the 14th grants a privilege for salt-making establishments in Paraná.

—The municipal *intendencia* has resolved to purchase two steam launches for the use of the commission entrusted with the protection of the shores of the bay, replanting them with mangroves, and preventing illegal methods of catching fish.

—As a proof that abnegation is not entirely unknown, we are glad to give publicity to the fact that the 2nd police delegate, Sr. Thomas Delfino, resigned that position to dedicate his efforts to his country's welfare in the Chamber of Deputies.

—The "old guard republicans" of this city held a meeting on the 17th to treat "of a question of the highest importance for the Brazilian fatherland." What this topic can be has not yet transpired, but it probably refers to promotions in the national guard.

—A decree dated on the 15th pardoned all the mutineers condemned to various terms of imprisonment on account of that difficulty at the barracks of the 2nd artillery on December 18th last year. This will be good for morality and good discipline, of course.

—A number of experiments have been recently made here with a nut, the product of the tree called *putanaia* (*Albula junifera*), as a substitute for coal in steam launches. The results are described as having been satisfactory, but of course the matter is in the hands of a monopoly.

—There were eleven proposals for the improvement of the Laguna de Rodrigo Freitas. It is reported that preference will be given to one presented by Harão de Mendes Totta. How it was known which one the Baron presented before the choice is made, is not explained.

—There were to have been races at the Hippodromo Nacional on the 17th, but the rain prevented them. The contractors for the restaurant sent all their sweet-meats to the beggars' asylum, and the beggars must have had a real good time, and wish it would rain on every race-day.

—The *intendencia* has resolved to appeal to Gen. Deodoro against a judicial decision which condemned a former municipal council to pay 44,589\$524 to the owner of a mule and cart which disappeared from the public deposit. Would it not be better to have the court put in the "pound" for giving such a valuation?

—When a man runs away, what earthly reason can there be for not giving his name? Sr. Simões, a broker, on the 18th delivered a quantity of documents to the police belonging to a runaway, who is supposed to be a member of the Furquim de Almeida family. There is no use of making a mystery when a fact is public property.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 19th, the Visconde de S. Luiz de Maranhão noticed, while on the street the preceding day, that his pocket-book, containing 1,000\$ and a cheque to bearer on a bank, was missing. It may be presumed, however, that some of our recent arrivals from the River will see that the Visconde's money is not irretrievably lost.

—The new editors of Mr. Mayrink's *Paz* have our appreciation for the manner in which they—both, we believe, provincial lights—have assisted down the gage of combat to the Rio press. Aduity will never lack applause in these columns. If directed on the lines prescribed in the programme, and by the pen possessed by the Ceará senator, who obtained it from Isabel, a *Redemptora*, the *Paz* must become a force in Rio journalism.

—A man here recently drew a 10,000\$ prize in a Pinhu lottery. This appears to have been an unexpected accident and the lucky fellow could not get his money until he appealed to the Treasury, which ordered the Banco do Brazil to pay the money out of the 20,000\$ deposited by the contractor for the Pinhu lottery as guarantee. This contractor will never let another 10,000\$ prize get out of his control, certain!

—A decree dated on the 19th inst. revoked that dated on December 21st, 1889, which banished Sr. Afonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo (Visconde de Ouro Preto) and Carlos Afonso de Assis Figueiredo, and deported Sr. Gaspar da Silveira Martins. These gentlemen may now return to Brazil, if so inclined. The action of the provisional government has been generally commended, but it is said it was inspired by an almost certainty that Congress would invite it to issue such a decree.

—A report was published on the 22nd that the dowry lands of the Princess Imperial have been confiscated and incorporated with the national domain. It is a bad outlook for the future when the repaid decides to inaugurate its career by such acts of injustice. A contract entered into under the monarchy, not incompatible with political changes, ought to be as fully respected as one made by the republic. In both cases they are obligations incurred by the people of Brazil.

—It is a singular coincidence, but at the very moment the courts here are considering the right of the Singer Manufacturing Company to the exclusive use of their trade name of "Singer," and while the principal arguments against the claim are being taken from certain decisions of American courts, the United States Treasury officials are issuing a circular to the custom-houses calling attention to Sec. 7 of the new tariff, providing that "no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or imitate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacturer, shall be admitted to entry at the United States custom-houses." This, in our opinion, settles the case so far as the United States courts are concerned. If Congress recognizes property in trade names, then the courts must apply that rule in their future decisions.

—Why should O *Pais* have sent £15 to the River Plate? We hope our colleague is not aiding the enemy in case of a collision.

—An order from the minister of war, published on the 22nd, lends to an apprehension that *bei-heri* has appeared at the military academy.

—A decree dated on the 15th inst. permits deserters from the Brazilian army during the war with Paraguay to come home, if they feel so inclined.

—At Inhaúma, Rio de Janeiro, a man died recently from the effects of the explosion of a tin of linseed-oil! Some people will die on very slight provocation.

—A patient examination of the local press does not produce one single opinion favorable to the President's message. Some of the criticisms are severe; others treat the document as a joke.

—We are delighted to chronicle that the salvation—seriously threatened—of fine arts in Brazil has been secured by the nomination of Sr. Bernadelli as chief bossman at the temple of arts.

—On the 16th the S. Christovão police sub-delegate sent a man to the Misericórdia hospital who had been wounded when he tried to steal a ring. It seems almost a pity that his destination had not been the cemetery.

—The minister of agriculture has referred to the department of the interior some sort of a project of the governor of Santa Catharina by which it is proposed to quarantine immigrants for from 10 to 15 days to keep small-pox out of the state.

—Was it malice or inexperience that led O *Paz* on the 20th to state that Visconde de Sinimão, liberal chief and ex-senator for the ex-province of Alagoas, celebrated his birthday on that date? Too many x's. Sr. Laurence should send his seconds to Sr. Mayrink!

—If the republic is fairly declared, then the public should commence giving the police lessons. A policeman has no more right to hit a citizen with a sabre-bayonet than a citizen has to stick a knife into a policeman. Any officer using his *chamfado* should be promptly and severely "instructed."

—Some 80 criminals were set free from the house of detention in commemoration of the 15th. Perhaps it is all right; but somehow the means hardly fit the object. To celebrate an event of high importance to the law-abiding classes, by turning condemned criminals loose upon them, is hardly well-advised.

—Two men were severely hurt in the Rua do Ovidual last Friday by having a plaster cornice fall upon them from a three-story building, at the corner of Rua da Quitanda. The weight of these cornices is sometimes very heavy, and as they are generally supported only by their cohesive qualities, it is matter for surprise that accidents do not more frequently happen.

—We are glad to note that the needs of the English Church in this city in the matter of a new organ have been at last met by a generous offer from Mr. Henry Lowndes to provide the church with the desired instrument at his own cost. The formal announcement to this effect was made yesterday. The gift is one which will be most gratefully appreciated and acknowledged by the English colony of this city.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Sul de Minas was formally installed on the 14th inst. at Juiz de Fora.

—A New York telegram of the 21st notes the shipment of 600,000 ounces of silver to London.

—It is proposed to establish a cotton factory at S. João d'El Rey, Minas Geraes, with a capital of 200,000\$.

—Telegrams from London on the 21st report a general decline in the prices of South American securities.

—The October receipts of the Pará custom house reached the exceptionally high figure of 1,065,350\$572.

—A decree dated on the 8th inst. cancelled the concession for a "normal" horse-breeding establishment in the state of Paraná.

—The October receipts of the Rio postoffice amounted to 62,613\$120, against 54,350\$290 in the same month of last year.

—A company, capital 1,000,000\$ is in process of organization under the title of "Mutuação Commercial e Agricola" that will act as factors and also deal in coffee as packers.

—A company called the "Paulista de Luz Incandescente Welsbach" has been floated in São Paulo with a capital of 2,500,000\$ for the purpose of working the Welsbach patents in that state.

—A monopoly for 40 years and a 6 per cent. interest guarantee for 30 years on 4,000,000\$ has been, or will be, granted the Construção Hydraulica company for port improvements at Laguna, Santa Catharina.

—According to a London exchange of the 9th ult. the S. Paulo Gas Co. has increased its capital to 250,000 to meet necessary extensions in its service, and a dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for the past year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

C	Consumption	do	.....	"	8,840	7,907
	Exports	do	.....	"	4,944	5,415
	Stocks, September 30th.....				11,703	9,046

November 22nd, 1890.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-voter	Last call	Closing quotations
17,000,000	1,073,885	25,618	RIO DE JANEIRO				
1,000,000	107,400		Agricola do Brasil	25,000—July 90	80	142,500	12 3/4—100—142,000
5,000,000	500,000	84,943	Alphanga do Brasil		60		
5,000,000	500,000		do 2 series	6,000—July 90	100	150,000	
2,000,000	200,000		Alphanga	2,400—July 90	60	118,000	115 000—126 000
			Banco				

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2 series.....

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[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Capital.	Capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Companies.	Dividend paid.	Nominal value.	Last sale.	Closing quotation.
£40,000,000	£10,250,000	£10,000,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	.. July 99	£12 104	97 500	
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Lloyd Brasileiro .....	.. ..	120	230,000	231 500
67,000,000	17,000,000	..	S. João do Barra e União ..	.. ..	150	176,000	.. .. 173 000
11,000,000	2,250,000	..	Notre do Brazil	7 300—July 89	100	175,000	.. ..
20,000,000	1,200,000	..	Notre e Sul .....	.. ..	40	63,000	.. ..
					40	58,000	47 000—54 000

RAILWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	210,180.00	70,444.5	Alliance	\$300 - July 90	20 1/2	322.000	—
3,000,000	750,000	234,357	Argos Fluminense	25 0/10 - Jan. 90	35 1/2	350.000	—
2,000,000	300,000	31,002	Atlas	1 000 - Jan. 10	10	9 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Bouanga	1 000 - July 90	20	10 000	—
4,000,000	300,000	112,254	Confiança	2 200 - Jan. 90	20	31 000	—
4,000,000	520,000	200,757	Fidelidade	8 000 - July 90	12 1/2	130.000	—
2 500,000	250,000	105,000	Fluminense	2 000 - Jan. 90	100	140.000	—
2,000,000	250,000	112,254	Geol.	1 000 - July 90	20	10 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	200,000	Industria	5 500 - Jan. 90	20	12 000	—
5,000,000	400,000	300,000	Integrade	10 000 - July 90	100	185.000	—
1,000 000	100,000	75,000	Lealdade	1 000 - Jan. 90	10	9 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Nov. Pernambuco	1 000 - July 90	20	10 000	—
5,000,000	750,000	130,000	Pavimente	3 000 - July 83	30	15 000	—
5,000,000	250,000	240,000	Poente	2 000 - July 90	20	16 500	—
1,000,000	100,000	100,000	União dos Reis Vargens	1 000 - July 90	20	40.000	—
2,000,000	200,000	114 473	Viscência	750 - July 00	10	10 000	—

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	4,400,000\$	11,500,500\$	Carre Urbanos	4\$500—Oct. 90	700	275\$000—	270\$000—
9,700,000	9,700,000	—	Jardín Botánico	3\$000—Oct. 90	200	210 000	—, —210\$000
1,000,000	1,000,000	34,820	Pensamiento	4\$100—July 90	100	90 000	—
1,300,000	600,000	60,000	Paseo Alegre	5\$000—July 90	500	320	360 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	50,820	S. Christóbal	15\$000—July 90	700	360 000	360 000—

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
400,000	400,000	...	Agte. Coloniz. de Vassouras	...	2000	198000	
7,100,000	7,000,000	...	Cent. e Viação Fluminense	14,000—July 90	300	205 000	
768,000	768,410	20,000	Com. e Ind. do Rio de Janeiro	July 90	300	218 000	
200,000	200,000	...	Commercios e Ind. do Rio	...	200	210 000	
3,100,000	3,000,000	...	Commodos e Ensay. de Café	...	40	41 000	
200,000	200,000	...	Elevador e Fabr. de Cimento	4 00—July 90	300	205 000	
10,000,000	4,500,000	...	Empresa de Obras Publicas	7 1/2—July 90	40	31 000	
...	550,000	...	do 2 series	7 1/2—July 90	40	113 000	112,000—114,000
12,500,000	1,500,000	...	Exsecutiva de Café	...	40	39 000	...
4,200,000	4,200,000	...	Foranea Fluminense	...	40	39 000	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Ind. Liv. e Viação de Macaé	...	100	180 000	...
270,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial Plum. (Kiosque)	8 000—July 90	50	50 000	
5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Melhoramentos na Rural	...	300	160 000	160 000—172 000
1,000,000	3,200,000	...	do do S. Paulo	...	60	43 000	
5,000,000	3,000,000	...	Nacional de Oleos	8 000—July 90	40	44 000	55 000—60 000
1,200,000	1,200,000	...	Norte e Oeste do Brazil	...	40	39 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Nova Era Rural	...	40	37 000	39 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Pastori Mucuna	6 000—Aug 90	130	100 000	28 000—35 000
450,000	450,000	...	Porto de Cal.	...	20	35 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Sucessão de Rio	2 50—July 90	40	40 000	43 000
1,275,000	1,275,000	...	Servicos Maritimos	7 00—Oct. 90	300	210 000	
4,800,000	1,400,000	45,000	S. Jeronymo mines	...	10	154 000	151 000—157 000
...	750,000	...	do 2 series	...	40	40 000	35 000—38 000
0,000,000	2,000,000	...	Terra e Colonizacão	...	40	40 000	43 000
0,000,000	2,000,000	...	Tereos e Construcções	...	60	75 000	...
0,000,000	2,000,000	...	Vale do Brazil	...	40	40 000	...
300,000	300,000	...	Vale do Rio	10 000—July 90	10	10 000	...

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